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JAMES GORDON PIENNETS. PROPRIETOR AND 'ADITOR.

SYPICS M. W. GORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS

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DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Volume XX......No. 161

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth st .- IL TROVATORE. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE FIELD OF FORTY

WEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-SONNAMBULA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-RENT DAY-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Breadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Broadway-Buck-

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 839 Broadway-Pane-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 665 Broad-

New York, Monday, June 11, 1855.

Our advices from Havanawa

There was no news of any interest of hit portande Va treats its readers to a very delectable dish of matter the staple of which is that the political movements in this country will inevitably result in a separation of the North from the South. The letter of our cor respondent notices a rumor circulating in the island. to the effect that the creoles, determined to foil General Concha's game in arming and flattering the negroes and preparing them for emancipation in case of emergency, have sent a deputation to the abolitionist leaders in this country, to offer the manumission of their slaves in return for such aid as will enable them to break the Spanish domination there. The report is hardly worth repeating.

Accounts from the Rio Grande state that the whole of Northern Mexico is in a ferment of revolution, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Banta Anna at Monterey, with orders to arrest and put to death several of the leading citizens. The Governor was forced to surrender, and the lives of the victims were spared. The insurgents made a demonstration upon the town, and the Governor fled. Matamoras dates to the 12th ult. state that the revolutionists in San Lais Potcsi had issued a pronunciamento, and troops were preparing to leave Matamoras to quell the insurrection. Chihushua is reported as on the eve of a revolution.

New Orleans, which was recently threatened with that terrible scourge, the cholera, is now regarded as healthful, the Board of Health having rescinded the resolution declaring that an epidemic prevailed.

The Buffalo Advertiser of Saturday says the due! between Breckenridge and Leavenworth was fought in Canada, nearly opposite Schlosser, on Wednesday afternoon. One, supposed to be Leavenworth, received a ball through both thighs, inflicting a serious and perhaps fatal wound. The other was shot through the calf of the leg. The arrangements of the combat, it is said, were strictly in accordance with the established "code."

We give elsewhere the decision of Judge Hoffman on the motion for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners of Emigration from converting Castl Garden into an emigrant depot. The motion was denied, and the temporary order vacated. The Garden will, therefore, unless an appeal is made to another court, immediately become the receptacle of emigrants.

A women's State temperance convention was held at Auburn last week, at which the strong minded rallied in respectable numbers.

We publish in another column a communication from Mr. J. Holbrook, special agent of the Post Office Department, relative to the statement recently copied into this paper respecting the practice of manutacturing paper from letters, bank notes, money drafts, &c., procured from post offices. Mr. Holbrook says the matter has been fully investi gated, and proved to be an exaggeration. The question as to the fact stated now lies between the Tolland Gazette and the special agent.

The cotton market Saturday was very active, and the sales reached the large amount of about 15,000 bales, included in whi h were 7,000 in transitu This may be set down as one of the largest sale ever made in a single day in this market, at least for many long years. The market was firm, but rather irregular. In some cases an advance of ic. was ob tained. Inferior and common grades of flour declined about 124 cents per barrel. Wheat was more active, with sales of Canadian and Michigan white at \$2 54 a \$2 55 and \$2 56. Corn was quite active, but lower for Western mixed, which ranged from \$1 02 to \$1.05. The chief sales were made at \$1.03 a \$1.041 Sales were made for delivery in July at \$1, and one small lot deliverable to-day at \$1 61. Yellow was at \$1 09 a \$1 10 asked. White Southern was scarce. and a small lot was first sold at \$1 18, and re sold a \$1 20. Rye sold at \$1 80. Pork and other provisions were generally firm, and in good demand 15,000 bushels of corn, in ship's bage, were engaged for Liverpool at 3d. Freights, however, were doll.

THE TEMPERANCE REACTION. -The telegraph states that the impression gains ground that the new prohibitory law in Illinois, which was referred to the people, has been defeated. It would seem very likely. From all the signs of the times, it appears that we have reached the turning point of the teetotal mania, and that the reaction is on the point of beginning. The frightful scenes of bloodshed which have taken place at Portland, Me., occurring as they did in the very cradle of the delusion, and being occasioned by the act of the very man who is regarded as its originator, must have a powerful effect all over the country in disgusting people with the fanatics, and helping them to return to a wholesome frame of mind. Nor can the fact of the nullification of the law in New York be without its fruits. This city naturally occupies a commanding position in the Union, and wherever local prejudice is overcome, the opinion of the city of New York is regarded with respect and allowed great influence. It is notorious that the Liquor law was passed by the country votes against the city ones. The Lieutenant Governor certainly agreed to sign it, if the occasion arose, and he was from the city; but he has been obliged to change his ground to save the business interests of his journal, and is not likely to write any more foolish letters to Mr. Richardson. We do not despair of seeing the virtues of good milk punch and iced champagne celebrated by Citizen Robespierre McEirath as well as Lieutenant Governor Raymond, before very long. Who knows but the present generation may even witness such an edifying spectacle as the drinking of a toast, in bumpers, to "The memory of the Temperance Delusion," by the Rev. Dr. Warren, or Carson, of the League?

The Platform of the Philadelphia Conven-

The Committee on Platform will this morning present to the National Council at Philadelphia that portion of their platform which refers to slavery: it will take high national ground: will not advocate the disturbance of the past legislation of Congress in relation to Territories; but, leaving matters in statu quo, will suggest that for the future, such contests as that which arese on the Nebraska question be avoided by formally delegating to the people of the Territories not only the right of making their own laws and prescribing their own institutions, but likewise that of electing their own Governors and all officers except judges and marshals. Persons on the spot, and well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, seem to think that this platform will be adopted by the Council without split. We sincerely trust it may. Independently of all abstract considerations, it is obviously the only one which holds out the least promise of union between the various independent Know Nothing bodies throughout the coun try. If the Know Nothings are to win the day in 1856, it must be under this flag. Southerners can march under it, for it contains no germ of hostility to their property. All reasonable men in the North can march under it, for it binds them to nothing in the future beyond a thorough and faithful observance of the constitution, and still leaves it as wholly in their power as it is in that of the South to plant new Territories and States with institutions congenial to their own. It involves no sacrifice of principle on either side. Those who deem the institution of slavery injurious and wrong may gratify their hostility to its spread by furthering emigration while the South, on the other hand, may adopt the same means of entrenching itself, if it sees fit. No violence or injustice is done to either section. In a word, this platform appears likely to suit a larger proportion of citizens in all parts of the country, than any other which has been proposed, or might be devised, and is therefore, strategically speaking, the best which the Know Nothings could adopt for the contest of 1856.

Considered abstractly, it commends itself by its close adherence to the principle of the Constitution, which is, in point of fact, nothing more than mutual forbearance and fairness. The whole fabric of the confederacy is based on the theory that the people must make their own laws and govern themselves. All the errors of legislation which have been committed during the past sixty-five years, and all the dissensions which have menaced the duration of the Union, can be traced to deviations from this theory. The moment Congress has overlooked the principle that the right of government rests with the people and with them alone, it has gone wrong, mischief has followed, and strife and confusion have been the invariable result. With respect to the States, most of the more obvious cases in which this principle was involved, have already arisen, and have been settled after a contest of more or less violence: but with regard to the Territories, the sound precedent of 1854 is counterbalanced by the unsound one of 1820, and a further case may be needed to set the question at rest. The Know Nothing Committee proposes to meet any tsuch case on the only fair and proper ground. They lay it down as their principle that the people of the Territories shall manage their own affairs without interference either from Congress or the general government. Honestly, no man imbued with the spirit of the free institutions of this country, and desiring to deal with others as he would be done by, can hold any other. It is of course open to the Eastern delegates

to testify their disapproval of this platform, even to the extent of withdrawing from the Council and splitting the body. It is their business to decide whether such a course, indepently of its abstract character, wo calculated to attain their particular ends. It is quite certain that the Middle States would in such a case hold with the South; and the bolters would be left a small minority in an odd corner of the Union, where it is not even certain that they would outnumber the remains of the old parties. We need not point out to such men as Governor Gardner or Senator Wilson, that if it was their object to paralyse the cause they represent, they could pursue no better course than this. Reduced to an insignificant clique in New England, and compelled to wage an exhaust ing war with their local opponents, the antislavery party would be completely neutralized, and could exercise no perceptible influence on the councils or policy of the confederacy. If the free soilers really desire the success of their principles, they must seek it by the closest union with the ruling party in the State : they must connect themselves with it, command influence in its councils, and avoid, as the most fatal contingency that could occur, anything which could lead to their isolation. This is the sentiment of many of their wisest chiefs, and it is one which is fully sustained by reflection and reasoning. It is not by menace or clamor that the South can be persuaded that slavery is a wrong, or the Middle States convinced that disunion would be a blessing. The more bluster and violence proceed from the anti-slavery party, the less their power to effect anything and the more exclusive they show themselves in their affiliations, the stronger the general belief that they are an impracticable set of men, whom it is necessary to ignore alto-

gether. They have tried the whigs, and they have tried the democrats : both have failed them they are now trying the Know Nothings. It will be easy to secure the failure of this last shift. The Massachusetts delegation has only to take high ground in asserting dogmatically its own peculiar principles: to insist on the adoption of a national platform which will se cure votes in New England at the cost of an overwhelming defeat in every other section of the country: to threaten, bully, and attack the South and its friends, and finally, if all it asks is not granted, to recede from the Convention like a wayward child, and split the Know Nothing Order into two factions; and it may rest assured that it will effectually accomplish its own destruction, and stultify its last political step. The dictates of common sense are plain. The slavery question appears to be approaching a solution. A conciliatory policy, and the adoption of such a platform as will prevent the exclusion of either sect from the triumphs of 1856, may lead to its final settlement. But it is certainly in the power of the anti-slavery Know Nothings to postpone it, and neutralize themselves by running away, and

leaving the field in the possession of their ad-

New Field for Emigration-The Argentine

Commerce, industry and civilization have as vet before them in this hemisphere a vast and unexplored field of operations. The tide of European emigration to our continent has hitherto taken an almost exclusively northern direction, for but little is known to the classes who compose it of the immense resource offered by the virgin soil and mineral wealth of South America. To the absence of inducements arising from the ignorance prevailing on this subject, we have to add the discouragement resulting from the frequent revolutions and consequent insecurity of property that have hitherto marked the history of the South American States.

The attention of the South American governments has, however, lately been directed to remove as far as possible the obstacles that oppose themselves to immigration. Brazil and Chili have taken a leading part in this movement, and those States are already beginning to realize the advantages accruing from such a wise course of policy. But none of them have taken such enlarged and liberal views of the necessities of the case as the republic of La Plata, or, as it is otherwise styled, the Argentine Confederation. The provinces of that State, comprising an area capable of maintaining four times the actual population of the United States, formed themselves in 1853 into a federal government of the nature of our own, but of course in a measure adapted to the peculiarities of their former laws, habits and position. The constitution organized by them, in point of liberality towards foreigners, goes, however, far beyond what any people or government has yet ventured to adopt. After gentine Confederation the birthrights of liberty, equality and security of life and property, the constitution ensures to foreigners of every nation and creed the following privileges:-

tion and creed the following privileges:—
Aliens are for the future to enjoy in the territories of the Confederation all the civil rights of citizenship. They are authorized to exercise in full security their industry, commerce and professional callings—to hold legally and dispose of the title to real estate—to navigate the rivers and shores of the republic—to practice freely their respective worship and profess any form of religious creed—and make wills, and marry according to the existing laws. They are not to be compelled to naturalize or to pay extraordinary taxes. They are to obtain all the rights of citizenship from the fact of a two years residence in the Confederation; but the authorities have the power of curtailing this period of probation in consideration of meritorious services rendered to the republic. (Art. 20.) Naturalized citizens are not to be compelled to serve in the army, navy or national guard of the Confederation during the first ten years after they get their naturalization papers. (Art. 21.) In order to guarantee effectively and place beyond all chance of dispute these rights, the constitution of the republic revokes all the old calonial laws which are at variance with these principles and provisions. (Art. 24.) At the same time, the constitution imposes on the general government the duty of incorporating in its conventions with foreign Powers all these provisions with regard to aliens, thus placing it out of their power to rescind the privileges which the constitution grants. (Art. 27.) Besides the powerful inducements held out by these provisions to settle in the country, there is a special article which enjoins the government to make every exertion in their power to attract to the soil of the Confederation those who can in any way contribute to improve its agriculture, develope its commerce and industry, and promote the progress of its people in the arts and sciences.

As agricultural advantages are the strong-

As agricultural advantages are the strong est inducements that can be held out to immi grants, the Confederation offers to foreigners the rich and fertile lands, irrigated and canalized by the River de la Plata and its numerous tributaries, and which are rarely nor ever visited by cholera, or contagious fevers, or scorched up by a burning sun like the valleys of the Amazon. The constitution of the Confedera tion has adopted the principle of the free navigation of these magnificent streams, and it has been consecrated by subsequent treaties entered into with the United States, England, and France. The first of these instruments. which was signed on the 26th of July, 1853, guarantees to this country all the advantages and privileges previously granted to England. The eighth article is thus worded :-

Inasmuch as the principal purposes in view in making free to the commerce of the world the rivers of Parana and Urugusy, are to encourage commercial rela-tions with the inhabitants of their banks, and to promote immigration, it is agreed that no immunity or favor will be greated to the flag or commerce of other nations that shall not be likewise extended to the United States.

This treaty was approved by the Senate last year, and immediately ratified by the Presi-

Such is the résumé of an enlightened and liberal organization which is destined to place the Argentine Confederation in the foremost rank of the South American States, and probably to exercise a powerful reforming influence over all the other governments of that section of our continent. It should be mentioned that these changes have not been effected without fierce opposition, and from no quarter more violently than from the province of Buenos Ayres, which being situated at the mouth of the river, used formerly to monopolize all the trade of the country during the Spanish colonial régime, afterwards revived by the tyrant Rosas. Fortunately, however, the good sense and patriotism of the leading statesmen of the Confederation have succeeded in overcoming all these obstacles, and in passing measures which are calcu-

lated to develope to their full extent all the

natural riches and resources of the State.

On some future occasion we shall take an op portunity of pointing out more in detail the advantages and inducements which this fine country offers to emigrants. For the present we have only space to add to the facts already stated, that the Contederation consists of four teen provinces, none of which is less in extent than the State of New York. The whole of this immense territory is intersected by large rivers, and its surface is, generally speaking, level, and, like our own prairies in the West, admirably adapted to construction of cheap lines of railroad. Mr. Allan Campbell, of Albany, who laid down part of the Hudson River Railroad, as well as several lines in Chili, is now engaged in surveying a line between Borosario and Cordova, and he writes home that the climate is unsurpassed in purity and healthfulness by any that he knows. There is scarcely any production or manufacture that cannot be carried on with success in the extensive and varied territories of the State, from the raising of cotton and all kinds of cereals to the developement of its inexhaustible mineral wealth. General Urquiza, who overthrew the tyrannical and narrow minded government of Rosas, who promulgated the new constitution, and who signed the treaties of free navigation before alluded to, is the actual President of the republic. He endeavors on all occasions to give full effect to the prin-

We invite the attention of enterprising Americans, as well as of European emigrants, to the new field which has been opened in this quarter to their industry and energy. The former will have an opportunity of employing in it with advantage their admitted superiority in steamboat navigation, as well as their mechanical skill and ingenuity. The latter will find whatever agricultural knowledge they possess of more value there than in perhaps any other part of the world.

ciples laid down in them.

A GLORIOUS PROMISE TO THE LAND,-If the year through which we have passed, has been to the people of the United States, and of every country in Christendom, a proriod of severe trial and suffering, occasioned by the scarcity and consequent high price of provisions, and by one of the most rigore as winters that has been experienced for many cycles, Providence, in its unerring justice, and in its inscrutable ways, comes to make a compensation to humanity for those trials and sufferings, by blessing the earth with a more than ordinarily fruitful productiveness. We had the gratification of spreading before the public in our issue of yesterday, the cotemporaneous testimony of the journals throughout every part of the country, all agreeing in the glad tidings that the harvest promises to be one of the most plenteous that has, perhaps, ever blessed the land. From the golden fields of California, as rich in vegetable as in mineral productions; from the fertile soil of the Southern States-Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina. Louisiana and Kentucky; from the great grain producing States of the West-Michigan, Ohio, Illinois. Missouri and Iowa; and from the less fertile regions of New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, come the same gratifying assurances of the unwonted richnes and plenty of the grain and other crops. And all the advices which we have received from the European continent convey to us the like

agreeable intelligence. The coincident accounts from all parts of the country, of this great plenteousness, and the very brief space of time which has only to elapse before the new harvest is brought into the market, have already had the effect of reducing the exorbitant famine prices at which flour has been held; and in the course of the next week or two, this influence of the good prospects will be far more considerably developed. In Georgia, and some others of the Southorn States, the new flour has already appeared, and a samply of it will soon enter and affect our market. The might of want and suffering is past, and the morning star of plenty and prosperity has appeared above the horizon. Let us exhibit our gratefulness for these blessings, by showing that we know how to appreciate and rationally enjoy them. The past year has taught a severe lesson of the madnes of extravagant living, and of unhealthy expanded speculation. That lesson should not soon be forgotten. It commends itself as well to the residents of Fifth avenue, the Wall street financiers, and the large commercial traders of the city and country, as it does to the humble mechanic, the toiling artisan, and the salaried clerk. It is the duty of a wise man to be counselled by experience; it is the province of a fool to reject the counsel.

The bountiful harvest which is about to bles the land will do much more than relieve the misery which the famine prices of the last twelve months have occasioned. It will enrich the whole country, and give that impetus to trade and commerce which is necessary to repair the disasters recently experienced. Notwithstanding that the countries of Europe appear to be similarly blessed with ours in the matter of good crops, still will the Western portion of the continent, at least, be compelled to depend upon us for a supply of grain, pork and other produce. The shores of the Black Sea, on which they were accustomed to rely for supplies of food, are now, and will probably long continue to be, hermetically sealed against them. The immense armies now in the field or camp, to the aggregate number of a couple of millions of men, will soon ex haust the granaries of Europe; and it is the American continent which must supply the deficit. The capital thus brought into the country will necessarily increase the prosperity of the United States, agricultural and commercial. and tend to develope still more its resources. We only now need to be true to ourselves, to tread out every disorganizing political element, ple, proud of and deserving the name of republicans, and we will present to the admiring gaze of the world a powerful community. unaffected by the mad wars of despots, progressing in the ways of peace, enlightenment and prosperity. So may it be!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON VIA GEORGIA.-The following bit of news is from the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer:-

We can new state upon the highest authority—that of a distinguished functionary of the government—that Reeder has not been sent back to his post as Governor of Kansas, nor would he be under any circumstances. This is gratifying intelligence to us, for we admit that had Gen. Pierce have given way, in this particular case, to the rage of the abolition party, excited by the loss of Kansas to the fanatical crew, we should have lost much of our regard for his independence, and have had our confidence in the uprightness of his purposes in a great degree destroyed.

The highest authority have montioned is Me.

The highest authority here mentioned is Mr. Jeff. Davis, the Secretary of War, who recently passed through the rural districts of Georgia on his way home to Mississippi, and no doubtwhen in Atlanta, enlightened the editor of the Intelligencer. So it is authentic. Reeder is not going back. Yet the Washington correspondents are in a fog, and cannot tell anything about the matter. One day Mr. Pierce thinks (for the abolitionists) that he must go back-(why not send the Attorney General down to Massachusetts to tell the Boston Post or Concord Patriot about it?)—the next, the President tells Mr. Jeff. Davis to tell the Southern people that Kansas will have a new Governor. We would like something more definite? Is Reeder going back?

A DESERTED VILLAGE.—The fashionable hotel keepers complain that there is nobody in town, and that the Southern travel is particularly light. What is the matter? Is the South getting disgusted with New York, or haven't the Southerners any money? What is it?

Marine Affairs.

VESSELS REPUSING PILOTS.—Occasional complaints are made by arrivals at this port regarding the difficulty of procuring a pilot, and the consequent loss of time and danger experienced by vessels having to lay off and on for hours until one appears. We are assured that these complaints, so far as they reflect upon the pilots of our port, are unjust towards that useful class of men. The inconvenience complained of arises, generally, from the masters of vessels refusing to take a pilot when off steamer North Star, which arrived on the 1st inst. from Havre, was spoken by the pilot beat N. B. Neilson. on the 31st ult., at 5 A. M., eastward of Nantucket, who refused a pilot, and as a consequence had to lay off the Hook all the following night, delaying her arrival some twelve hours.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States surveying steamer Robert J. Walker, Lieutenant Commanding B. F. Sands, arrived at Norfolk 7th instant, from Baloxi, Miss. via Key West. Officers and crew all well. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commanding, B. F. Sands; First Lieutenant, J. Dorsey Read; Acting Master, R. C. Duvall; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Marcas Duvall; Passed Mishipmen, Charles Gray and Joseph Sewell; First Assistant Engineer, H. Lawton; Third, James M. Harris, W. M. Willett and John Hollius; Draughteman, Lewis Daser; Master Mates, M. M. Abert, W. M. Lapde,

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Revolutionary Outbreak in Mexico

NEW ORLHANS, June 8, 1855. By the arrival of the Corpus Christi we have intell gence of an outbreak in Lanpassas, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna, with orders to arrest some of the leading citizens of the place. The whole country is in arms. An attempt had been made to take Monterey. The Governor of Nuera Leon

Information reached Matamoras of the pronuncia. mento of San Potosi, and on the 12th troops were preparing to leave that place to quell the insurrep heschua is also reported to be on the eve of a re volution.

No Epidemic in New Orleans NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1665. The Board of Health has rescinded the resolution de claring the cholera epidemic in the city.

ELNIRA, N. Y., June 10, 1855. The express train going north on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, was thrown off the track yesterday aftersoon, killing a man named McMaight, who was riding on the engine, and injuring several others.

Arrival of the Southern Mail. BALTIMORE, June 10, 1855.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due New Orleans papers of Monday last are at hand, but they contain no news of importance.

Secretary Guthrie has returned to Washington.

Markets.

New Orleans, June 7, 1855.

Cotton—Market firm, with an upward tendency; sales yesterday, 500 bales middling, at 164c. a 114c.

Cotton—Market dull; sales 1,000 bales, middling, nominally nt 104c. a 114c., scarce. The sales of the week foot up 16,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 8,000 bales, against 16,000 same time-last year. The receipts are less than last year 207,000 bales. Stock, 43,000 bales fair. Sugar—Sales at 54c. Coffee—Sales of the week, 17,000 bags; stock, 14,000 bags; prime, 0%c. Corn—Prices are lower; white sells at \$1.

Cotton—The market has been very active during the week, with sales of about 7,000 bales; prices have advanced about three-quarters of a cent. Wool—Market dull, with a slight improvement at the close; prices about the same; sales, 77,000 lbs. Printing Clotha-Market active; prices have advanced quarter of a cent, and the tendency is upward; sales, 63,400 pieces.

The Late Duel.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CLUB SYSTEM—WH CHARACTER OF OUR CLUBS? Mr. Leavenworth, according to the last accounts, was lying at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, in a very cri-Vicial condition. The duel, it appears, took place on Wednesday morning, on the Canadian side of the Falls, in a secluded spot which had been selected by the se conds, Messrs. Middleton, of South Carolina, and J. M. Pencleton, of this city. These gentlemen had, after a ration of the circumstances which led to the quarrel, come to the conclusion that it was a matter which could only be decided by a resort to arms, and at which they could be set spart. The parties fired, we are told, three times, and it was on the third discharge that they were both wounded. Leavenworth fell wounded in both lege, the ball having passed through one and a serious, and, it is feared, a fatal wound. Breekenrid was shot through the ancle, but his injuries, though se vere, are not considered serious. The latter, after ascer-taining the condition of his antagonist, started imme-diately for this city, where he remained for a few hours and then proceeded South.

Dr. Grimes, the surgeon who accompanied the parties, sent a telegraphic despatch to the father of Mr. Leaven worth, informing him of the condition of his son. Th father and mother immediately set out, on receipt of this, for Niagara, and upon their arrival found him in state of great suffering from his wound. They called in

the services of an additional physician, and under proper care it is hoped that he will recover.

The Shakspere Club—of which both the duellists, as we have already stated, are members—are, it seems, exceedingly indignant at the remarks which we have made respecting the general character of Clubs. What we have said, however, regarding the pernicious effects of these institutions on the social system, is borne out by the results of the system in Eng officers in the Crimea, as well as in the mo-ral degradation of her aristocracy and wealthier classes. The Clubs of Lordon had their origin in the law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son of the noble was entitled to the estate at the decease of the father, the remaining sons being left dependent upon him or the bounty of the government, which generally appointed them to some of the many offices in its gift. As was generally the case, the salaries of these off were inadequate to the support of a family in a style mensurate with aristocratic pretensions, and the incumbent was obliged to adopt some other maintaining his position in society. If married, it would be impossible for him to associate on terms of equality with those whose wealth gave them so many dvantages over him. The Club system was therefore proposed as the best that could be devised for the purpose, and was found to answer so well that it exrapidly, and received the countenance and sup. port of the privileged classes. It afforded every facility for the younger sons of the aristocracy to extend the limited circle of their acquaintance, and for their introduction into that society to which the fortune and rank of their elder brothers gained them easy admission. This was the object of the Club system, when first established in England, and it retains all it: peculiar features to the present day. It has fostered the spirit of exclusiveness in its worst forms, by keeping up that class system by which England is cursed, and which has proved the prolific source of many social evils. Associations of this character are, it is hardly necessary to state, antagonistic to the liberal spirit of evils. Associations of this character are, it is hardly necessary to state, antagonistic to the liberal spirit of our institutions, which are hostile to everything exclusive. One of the first organized in this city was the Union Club, which was formed by a number of gentlemen who, becoming so infatunated with the system during a visit to England, enceavored to engraft it upon our republican society. Many of them were doubtless respectable and well meaning men; but they had too great a reverence for aristocratic exclusiveness, and too little love for republicanism. These and a number of snobs who endeavored to imitate the English aristocracy, by aping the worst features in their character, were the founders of our Club; and every man who has the welfare of our country at heart must regret with us their rapid increase in this city. At present we have the Union Club, the Shakapere Club, the Eclectic Club, and the Cosmopolism Club, these is the New York Yorkach Club, whion, though established for a noble purpose, has become odious to the people from the snobbishness of its members, and the contempt with which they affect to look down upon all outside of their own particular clique. It is such as these that take to themselves the credit that belongs to others, and who would establish a character for themselves on the borrowed capital of modest and unassuming genius. Were the New York Yacht Club what it is should be—truly republican in its character—it would be deserving of the public favor: but while it continues what it is—an association of snobs—it will always be unpopular.

The whole Club aystem cannot be too strongly condemned, and should be discountemanced by every true republican. We need no such institutions here, where the only criterion by which men are judged is their character and the services they have rendered to society. Here all men are equul, and require none of those factitious means to give them reputation. Besides, the proper Club for a man is his own household; and American citzens require no oth

Coroners' Inquests.

held an inquest upon the body of a female infant, about week old, the child of Mrs. Henston, of No. 134 West Thirteenth street, who came to her death from a dose of audanum administered by mistake. From the evidence licited on the inquest, it appeared that the father of he child had bought a bottle of Godfrey's cordial for he infant, which was often administered as a medicine the infant, which was often administered as a medicine, and that on Eriday last the sister of the little child mistaking a bottle of laudanum for this cordial, administered to her two or three specufuls of the poison, which, as a matter of course, soon rendered her insensible. All efforts to restore the babe were unavailing, as she died the following day. Verdict, "Death by laudanum administered by mistake for Godfrey's cordial."

FATAL FAIL.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body of a boy, about ten years of age, named Dederick Pundt, who came to his death from inflammation of the brain, caused by injuries accidentally received in falling from a shed at No. 1 Elizabeth street, on the 18th ultimo. Verdict accordingly.

AN UNENOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Gam-

ble held an inquest yesterday, at the foot of Clarkson street, upon the bedy of an unknown woman, about 35 years of age, who was found floating in the water at this pier. The deceased from her appearance seemed to have been either a German or Irish emigrant. She was dressed in dark, heavy clothes, and had not been in the water more than three days. A verdict of "supposed drowning," was rendered by the jury. City Intelligence.

STREET SALABLES WITH JUST REAR STREET

DARING ROBBERY IN A CERMAN BOARDING HOUR.—A bearder on the fourth floor of No. 10 Sixth street, was awakened on Sunday morning about four o'clock, by the noise caused by a shabbily looking individual, who was entering the apartment. The stranger seeing his man awake, made tracks for the staircase. The boarder gave awake, made tracks for the staircase. The boarder gave the alarm, but only a few to the house being aroused by it, and these not suspecting their losses, the abstracting genius found time to evaporate. On closer examination, it was found that he had paid visits to three other rooms also occupied by boarders, and had been more successful there. Three pocket beoks containing about \$16\$ and four watches were to be accounted for. A gold one of the latter exhibited a painting of a Swiss landscape done in superior style; on the other was glass-covered side. Ar affair of a similar kind having happened in the same ward on Saturday, the inhabitants or that neighborhood had better keep an eye open and their doors carefully closed.

A DESPERATE ATTICUT OF BURGLARS.—About twelve

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF BURGLARS .- About twelve o'clock last night, some three or four burglars broke into the dry goods atore of McMurray & Tate, No. 36 Mu rray street, and packed up some \$500 or \$600 worth of satins, which they endeavored to carry off by the rear of the store. It seems the rogues managed to get rear of the store. It seems the rogues managed to get the goods from the store by throwing them into College green, and then into the cut made for the opening of Park place. Here the goods were discovered by a citizen, who notified Sergeants Case and Herry, of the Third ward. The officers remained in the vicinity of the goods, and soon after three young men made their appearance. One of them commenced to remove he plunder, when the officers rushed on them. The robbers, however, were too quick, dropped their bodys and fied down Robinson afreet and escaped. The police conveyed the property to the station house. It was subsequently ascertained that the robbers effected their entrance through the iron grating. A chinci was found in the store, used by them in breaking open the deeks.

The Post Offices—irs Mesanagement—Why is it that THE POST OFFICE—ITS MESMANAGEMENT.—Why is it that

New York is deprived of those post office improvements in regard to rapid and secure transmission of letters be-tween all sections of the city which are enjoyed by all the other great cities of the world, and which form one of the most striking benefits of modern civilization? In London and Paris letters can be written and answered half a dozen times each day. Not only in those cities proper, but within the circle of seme twenty miles. In New York, letters cannot be interchanged through the United States city mails within twenty-four hours, even within very proximate points. As to intercommunication between the inhabitants residing up town and those down town, or between the residents on the sest and the west side of the city, that is quite impossible within a term of forty-eight hours, and often of three or four days. This discreditable state of things arises from the small number of post offices on the island. It cannot be expected that letters from the main Peat Office in Nansau street can be distributed with satisfactory promptness over a distance of four or five miles, which is now so instructed that letters from the main Peat Office in Nansau street can be distributed with satisfactory promptness over a distance of four or five miles, which is now so instructed that letters from Nansau street. We have, on former occasions, shown the necessity of at least ten post offices in this city. There is one at Yorkville, others at Harlem and Manhattanville, which are found of the greatest convenience to those localities. There should be others, say one at abinedon square, another at the junction of Broadway and the Sixth avenue, and perhaps others. By means of these offices, each having a distinctive appellation, city correspondence could be carried on, as in London and Paris, between all parts of the city several times a day, and the revenues which would be derived from these new establishments would undoabtedly much more than repay all the expenses incident to them. Now the public are driven to rely on the private offices established by Boyd and Swartz, both of whom reap a rich harvest from a field which belongs to the domain of the Post Office. What a disgrace to the department, to be thus outdone at the very point where its postal of the most striking benefits of modern civilization? In London and Paris letters can be written and answered

HAVE THE POLICE GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ATTENDANCES Mayor Wood, in his recent address to the police, stated that gratuitous medical attendance was afforded them when sick. This statement caused some surprise among the members of the department, as they have been in the the memoers of the department, as any instances, fees to the police physicians when they require their services. It appears, as soon as a policeman is reported sick one of the four physicians attached to the department is sent the four physicians attached to the department is sent for, who examines the man so see that he is not shirking from his duty by pretending to be sick. Should the sick man retain the physician, he is presented with a bill, which he has to pay, the same as to any other medical attachment. Now, there is evidently a mistake some where. Either the Mayor is mistaken in supposing the mea have gratuitous attendante, or the police physicians put in an unjust and illegal claim for services rendered. In justice to the policemen, the relation of the medical staff to the department should be explained, and the error, if any exists, rectified. We understand that these physicians—of which there are four—receive a police appointment and draw a policeman's salary of \$700 a year. For this they visit men who are reported sick, as related, and examine applicants for admission into the department, and also examine the sanitory condition of the station houses. Now, as there are not more than thirty men on an average, on the sick roll, it certainly would not be too much to ask these physicians to visit them, and do something towards earning the \$2,800 paid to them. No doubt Mayor Wood, on a proper representation of the facts, will have the matter investigated and set right.

derstand that a gang of workmen has been employed by Captain C. B. Pratt, of Worcester, Mass., who mediately renew the attempt to find the treasure of the frigate Huzzar, which was sunk during the revolutionsry war, at Hurlgate. Captain Pratt has had considerable experience in submarine matters, and is quite at home among the fishes and crabs at the bottom of the river. He was formerly with Captain Taylor, the inventor of the submarine armor. The public will watch with much curiosity the progress of the work.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED ON THE HUDSON RIVER MAILROAD .- It will be recollected that about two weeks ago a man named James Moran was run over by one ago a man named James Moran was run over by one of the Hudson River Railroad cars at the depot at Thirty-first atreet, and severely injured by the wheels of one of the cars passing over his log and fracturing it in two places—above and below the knee joint. Since that time Moran has been lingering at the New York Hospital, where he died in great pain on Saturday evening. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased. No blame, it seems, is attached to the driver of the car, as the case was purely accidental, the deceased having carelessly attempted to step from the forward platform while the car was in rapid motion, and, losing his balance, fell underneath the wheels of the vehicle.

THE FIRST CHERRIES OF THE SEASON were brought to the city on Saturday, and were received by Archdes & Maynard, No. 136 West street, Washington market.
They were raised on the oriented farm of H. Van
Horn, Eq., Bergen Point, New Jersey. Our market is
now well supplied with strawberries, new potatoes,
green peas, cherries, googeberries, &c., &c.

green peas, cherries, gooseberries, &c., &c.

SUICIDE IN THE EIGHTERNIH WARD.—Last night a manresiding at 175 East Twenty-second street, committed
suicide, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.
No cause has been assigned for the commission of the
rash act. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the
bedy of the deceased to-day.

BURSTING OF A CAMPRINE LAMP.—On Saturday night,
between sine and ten o'clock, an slarm of fire was given
in the Sixth district, caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp on the first floor of house No. 302 Houston
street, occupied by Mrs. Schaffer. A German girl named
Louisa Haser received severe burns on the face. The
damage to the premises was very trifling.

Jersey City News.

DEDICATION OF THE FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Yesterday the new Protestant Episcopal Church recently erected in York street, between Grove and Barrow streets, was York street, between Grove and Barrow streets, was opened for divine service, with appropriate religious services, by the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Blahop of New Jersey. The Rev. Dr. Mahan officiated in the atternoon, and services were held in the evening. The building is of wood, twenty five feet in width, and sixty in depth. It is built in a plain, substantial manner, in the style usual for edifices of the Episcopal Church. It is capable of seating a congregation of about 270 persons. The wood work of the interior will be grained in imitation of cak, and the walls painted in imitation of stone. The wood work was done by Mr. Hugh McComb, and the mason work by Smith Mead. The cost of the building is \$1,000. The seats are to be free, and the support of the pastor will-depend effectly upon the plate collections. The rector Is Rev. Stephen Douglas. This is the third Episcopal church in Jersey City.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND NEW JERSEY RABBROAD COM-PANY.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund, held on Friday evening last, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, referring to the fact that at the late annual meeting of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks or the company to the adopted tendering the thanks of the company to the Jersey City Fire Department for its efficiency and ability to do duty. The resolutions of the trustees also state of the department, and inasmuch as it appears by the report rendered at the late annual meeting of that company, thatits affairs are in a very prosperous condition, it is recommended that the appreciation of the services of the department, so justly acknowledged by the company, be expressed in a more substantial form than by a mere vote of thanks." The circumstances which have led to this expression of opinion on the part of the trustees of the Fund, are these—During the past year there have been two large fires in the immediate vicinity of the depot, and the property of the company was saved only by great exertions. Repecially was this the case in the great fire in July last. Efforts have been made during the past year to increase the Fire Department Fund to the amount requisite to make it available, and a circular asking a donation was presented to the Superintendent of the road, and remained in his possession about two months without receiving attention. And no donation has been granted. It is also stated on grood authority that No. 14's company from New York, while at work on the buildings and property of that company in Jersey City, during the July fire, gravelled their machine, Passaic water having not then been introduced, and were asking at the state of the state of the company in Jersey City, during the July fire, gravelled their machine, Passaic water having not then been introduced, and were asking the state of the state of the company in Jersey City during the July fire, gravelled their machine, Passaic water having not then been introduced, and